## WASHINGTON

Arrival of a Virginia Delegation to Urge the Passage of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

The Freedmen's Homestead Resolutions Again Sanbbed in the Senate.

Sharp Talk Between Senators Fessenden and Sumner.

The Nomination of Ex-Senator Cowan Rejected by the Senate.

&c.

WARMSOTON, March 12, 1807.

announcement of new military Governors was delayed to-day in consequence of what I indicated last aight, viz., the probable appointment of Sherman instead of Sheridan. The President has tendered one of the appointments to Sherman, but is is uncertain whether he will accept, first, because he might not like ed with his present position. The contest between of the former. For the new department, purely milita-ty, of Kentucky and Tennessee both Meade and Ord are mentioned. The Richmond Dispatch of to-day says it is enabled to announce upon high authority that General

senabled to announce upon high authority that seneral ichofileld has been appointed the Commandant of the Bistrict of Virginia under the Reconstruction act.

The Reconstruction Question in Virginia.

Information received to-day from Richmond and Predericksburg wouldindicate that the people of Virginia ntatives as a great victory over the radical ele are jubilant, and upon the return of their envoys from for a convention. Governor Pierpont says "Conient and his rebel colleagues." The vote of the Union men and negroes is looked upon as lost for radical purthe bud by it. A committee, consisting of Senators Ould, McRae, Trout, Marcier, Robertson and Keen, was apointed to repair to Washington to urge the passage f the Wilson bill by the Senate. They arrived at the use this evening. The people of Virginia are atly working in the cause of reconstructing their of the introduction of Senator Wilson's Supplementary Reconstruction bill, this deputation was selected the interests of Virginia in this and other measures now fore Congress. The leading men of Virginia seem to be in favor of this Supplementary Reconstruction bill, and express a wish to see it become the law, as they think the whole matter of calling as convention and of lucting the registration of voters should be left en tirely with the military Governor.

as addressed by a colored surgeon connected with the reedmen's Bureau. He was extremely radical, but encountered an opponent of great ability in the person of a negro, named James Brooks, who is a conservative. negroes there are said to be radically inclined. Sunnicutt is expected there to-morrow night to canvass

ong the negroes for the radicals.

statement having being published that there was able at Williamsburg, Virginia, between the whites and the freedmen, and that the military and been called out to suppress the same, General S. C. Armstrong. hed to General Howard to-day that he had not asked military force at Williamsburg. Eight mounted had been sent to Yorktown for a few days to assist removing freed people, but there was no trouble what

The adjournment question shows little chance. Some members say all they are waiting for is the signature of Andrew Johnson to the Wilson Supplementary Reconuction bill. The extreme out and out radicals of the tiler stripe, however, threaten that they will oppose project, which, they say, must be pushed through at all hazards. Four out of the nine members of the old Ju-Ciciary Committee are claimed to favor impeac and the Butler party announce that it must not be abau-doned on any account. There is talk now of keeping

Congress together until April.

The Fenians and Congress.
The Fenian committee from New York are still here.
To-day they received further assurances of aid and sympathy from several members of both houses of Congress.
Senator Wilson's resolution regarding the sales of vessels to belligerents, together with Senator Nye's ley's in the House, throws some right on their workings. Judge Underwood, of Virginia, is actively engaged in furthering their cause.

The Bostigny Land Grant. The time of the morning session of the House to-day was almost entirely occupied by Messra. Washburne, of Wisconsin, and Woodbridge, of Vermont, in a personal tion that amounted to a debate on the re-olutio ructing the Secretary of the Interior to delay actio the bill passed last session, granting seventy-five B. Bouligny. The assertion of fraud on the part of th Caiments and the developments that Mr. Washburne threatened to make induced the House to vote for resolution that checks the operation of a com-pleted law of last session. The law granted one sixth of four hundred and fifty thousand acres to the heirs of Boullgny, and, it is claimed by Mr. Washburne, authorizes the claimants to acquire title to any unoccupied public lands. The history of the claim, as Mr. Washburne, is that it derives its origin from the famous Mississippi scheme of John Law notoriety. Law claimed from a grant alleged to have been made by the King of France in 1717. In 1835, the heirs of a nobmun named D'Antrieve set up a claim, when Congress passed a bill authorizing the claimants to ap-pear before the officers of the Land Office to make proof of their claim. The case went to the Supreme Court, which on full review declared the claim filegal to the Thirty-fifth Congress, but no action was taken until the House of Representatives of the Thirty-sixth Congress allowed the claim for the benefit of the heirs of D'Antrieve, the Schate not agreeing. Bouligny, from whom the present claimants claim, was a member the committee which recommended the claim to that House. The matter was again introduced by the heirs of Bouligny in the last Congress, which passed the bill mow objected to. This is a brief outline of the case as given by Mr. Washburne, who further states that there was no evidence before Congress showing that Bouligny himself was an heir or had any cialm to the property.

Many of these statements are denied by some of the members of the committee that passed the claim. Should the investigation which the affair will have to submit to by this Congress nonfirm the history given, it will probably prove to members that they are sometimes given to loose legislation.

Preservation of Life at Sen-Suggestions by

Captain W. M. Mew, of the Treasury Department, who has of late, by order of the Secretary, been industri-quely engaged in the consideration of the best and most ouely engaged in the consideration of the best and most efficient means for the preservation of human life pn sea and the thorough advancement and security of the merchant marine service, has just completed a series of suggestions to that purpose apon which it is very probable that important official action will be based. In the opinion of Captain Mew all valuable inventions which are presented for the preservation of life at sea should be admitted to examination and experiment by each of the steamboat inspectors in the service of the government, and they would report and certify their proceedings to the Department. He states that doubtless many lives would service of the doubtless many lives would service of the steamboat are used. He states that doubtless many lives would report and certify their proceedings to the Department. be saved by effecting a more perfect a rangement in the

of a class of men whose character and proved ability will be a standing guarantee against a reckless exposure to danger; and if, in addition, we foster and stimulate the inventive genius of the country to the production of the articles needed, a judicious selection of the best of what is offered will not only supply the immediate what is offered will not only supply the immediate want, but so far interest the vast numbers engaged in mechanical art as to pay tribute to those most calculated to render able and efficient service. As the act of July 25, 1806, gives the Secretary of the Treasury sufficient authority for putting into operation the above suggestions, supervising inspectors have been directed to give public notice to investors and others interested to meet at New York on the second Monday in April next for the purpose indicated in the suggestions in the above report, and in pursuance thereof notice has been given that the members of a commission acting under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury will meet in New York on the second Monday of April next, for the purpose of examinsecond Monday of April next, for the purpose of examin-ing and testing the merits of such inventions of a life saving character as may be brought before them. Said inventions will embrace boilers of steam engines, antiincrustators, safety valves, steam gauges, water gauges, steering apparatus, and life boats with detaching apparatus. Inventors may appear in person before the commission for the purpose of explaining their inventions, but no expenses will be allowed under any circum-

The Recall of Senor Tassara, the Spanish
Minister-Interview With the President.
Senor Don Gabriel Garcia Y. Tassara, who for the past
ten years has most acceptably represented in the United
States the government of her most Catholic Majesty in the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni potentiary, presented his letter of recall to the President today, upon which occasion he delivered the following

remarks:—
Mr. Prisident—On having the honor to present to you the letter of recall of my credentials from her Majesty the Queen, which puts an end to the mission which I have filled for ten years near the government of the United States, I feel at the same time regret at leaving a country in which officially and personally I have received so much consideration and satisfaction at the state of perfect amity which exists in the relations between the two governments. To this object all my efforts have been directed during this long time, and to this object will be addressed those of my successor, always in accordance with the government of her Majesty. Therefore, offering wishes for the prosperity and happiness of this country, it remains for me only to add at present the sincere expression of my respect for your person as well as for that of the honorable Secretary of State.

To which the President replied as follows:—

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To which the President replied as follows:—

Mr. Tassara—The last six years of your residence here have been eventful—eventful for the United States, eventful for Spain. The relations of the two countries are peculiar. They are intimate neighbors, having many interests in common, while their social conditions are somewhat dissimilar and their political capitals are wide apart. There have been some occasions during your residence here when it has required a diligent exercise of sagacity, watchfuluess, honor and good faith on both sides to maintain the imperative obligations of international law and preserve peace and harmony between the United States and spain, which, at a very early day were friends and allies. I do not know how far the proceedings of this government in these respects have been satisfactory to Spain, but you have well aliuded to the results. At no time has an impatient word been spoken on either side, and the United States and Spain witness on this occasion that for this pleasing situation both countries are in no inconsiderable degree indebted to jourself. We experience something of sadness in giving you our letter of recredence. We will extend our confidence to your successor on the ascarances of your sequence of your request. The intimate personal friends align that its so well known to extet between yourself and the secretary of State renders it unnecessary to say that he sustains me with peculiar condidities in all the sentiments I have expressed.

Confirmations by the Senate.

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The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

To be Commodores in the Navy on the Retired and Reserved Lists—Retired List—Captains Lawrence Kearney, Charles S. McCanley, John H. Aulick, James Armstrong, William Inman, John A. Chauneey, James Glyun, Robt. Ritchie, Francis B. Elisson and Charles Green. Commanders J. Darrah Shaw, Samuel Lockwood, John Calhoun, Benjamin J. Totten, George A. Prentiss, John C. Carter, John C. Gasson, Edward R. Thomson, Guer Ganzevoort and Robert Handy.

Reserved L st.—Captains William D. Salter, Charles Be-man, William Jameson, John H. Graham, Stephen Champiain, John G. Young and Oscar Bullus. Commanders Edward W. Carfentier, H. Bruce, Charles H. Jackson, James F. M. Walson, Peter Turner and James F. Millor.

To be Brigadier General—Jacob Zeilin, Commandant of

Jackson, James F. M. Watson, Poter Turner and James F. Miller.

To be Brigadior Genoral—Jacob Zeilin, Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Surveyor of Customs—Benjamin H. Smith, Gloucester, Mass.

Collectors of Customs—John X. Beidier, district of Montana and Idaho; Theodore F. Crawiord, district of Delaware; David R. Owen, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Thomas Saylor, East Saginaw, Mich.; Joel Hunten, Topeka, Kansas.

Register of the Land Office—Henry C. Ripley, East Saginaw, Mich.

Register of the Land Office—Henry C. Ripley, East Saginaw, Mich.
Consuls—G. H. C. Salter, Hankow, China; Henry J. Cuniffo, Pago del Norte, Mexico; Orville Allen, of Michigan, at Trinidad Island.
United States Attorneys—A. D. Griswold, Eastern district of Michigan; Richard Williams, district of Oregon; Wingate Hays, district of Ruode Island.
Assessors of Internal Revenue—Clifford S. Phillips, Second district, Pennsylvania; B. F. M. Hurley, Fourth district, Maryland; Wm. H. Wheeler, Twenty-second district, New York; James B. Weaver, First district, Iowa; Henry Harden, Second district, Wisconsin; Smith Willeny Harden, Second district, Wisconsin; Smith Willen, Marther Marden, Second district, Wisconsin; Smith Willen, Marther Marther Second district, Wisconsin; Smith Willen, Marther Marther Second district, Wisconsin; Smith Willen, Marther Marther Second district, Wisconsin; Smith Willen, Marther Second district, Wisconsin; Smith Willen, Marther Second district, Wisconsin; Smith Willender, Marther Second district and Second district and Second district Misconsin; Smith Willender, Marther Misconsin Misconsin

tenry Harnden, Second district, Wisconsin; Smith Wil-tinson, Third district, Wisconsin. Collectors of Internal Revenue - Kent Jarvis, Seven-centh district, Ohio; Wm. D. Collins, Sixth district, hits; Wm. Ballen, Second district, Illinois; Charles M. Iammond, Sixth district, Illinois; Henry M. Lewis, econd district, Wisconsin; Goorge W. Fish, Sixth dis-trict Michigan.

Second district, Wisconsia; George W. Fish, sixth district, Michigan.
Indian Agent—William F. M. Arny, for Indians of Lower Mexico.
Pension Agent—Joseph Wiggins, Indianapolis, Ind.
Postmasters—George B. Raymond, Elgin, Ili.; Francis Foster, Kansas City, No.; Levi Darbee, Williamsburg, N. Y.

Nominations Rejected by the Senate. The Senate to-day rejected the nomination of ex-Senator Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania, as Minister to Ausiria. According to the conversation of republican Senasuch as should belong to a representative abroad, in view of the rebellion through which the country has just pass d. The President's nomination of this gentle-man was stated to be in the place of Mr. Motley,

resigned. Lewis V. Bogy, of Missouri, was rejected as Commis sioner of Indian Affairs, as were also John Quiucy Adams as Naval Officer for the District of Boston and Charles-town; ex-Congressman S. E. Ageona, Naval Officer at Philadelphia, and Joseph Severns, Surveyor of Customs

The Senate also rejected the following nominations:

The Same park

The Senare also rejected the following nominations:

Assessors of Internal Revenue—Benjamin Pyott,
Tenth district of Internal Revenue—Benjamin Pyott,
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Tenth district of Internal Revenue—Renjamin Pyott,
Jeremish Hodman, Tenth district of Fennaylvania; Martin S. Eichelberger, Fifteenth district of Missouri;
Jeremish Hodman, Tenth district of Pennaylvania; Martin S. Eichelberger, Fifteenth district of Pennaylvania;
Collectors of Internal Revenue—Robert Crane, Ninth
district of Pennaylvania; John B. Hopper, First district
of Maryland; Nathaniol A. Ellictt, Tenth district of
Pennaylvania; Thomas H. Byrd, Second district of Missouri; Thomas W. Eagan, Ninth district of New York,
Postmasters—William W. Taylor, Concord, N. H.;
William Gramm, Kanawha Cour, House, W. Va.
Surveyor of Customs—Sheridan C. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.
Supervising Inspector of Steamboats—Joseph Cragg
for the Third district.

Consul—John Farrell, of Maryland, at Naples.

The Wrecked Steamship Scotland.

The Wrecked Stemship Scotland.

The Senate passed a joint resolution to-day which repeals that which was passed at the late session to provide for the removal of the wreck of the steamship Hook. The reason of this action on the part of the Senate is that the War Department had already made sistent with the terms of the joint resolution. Promi-

Surratt.
No day is yet fixed for the trial of Surratt. It is supposed to be on the 18th or 20th inst.

posed to be on the 15th or 20th inst.

The New Bridge Across the Potomac.
A train of cars passed over the reconstructed railroad bridge over the Potomac yesterday. The bridge has been thoroughly repaired, and trains are running regularly.

Reward to a Detective.

Major J. E. D. Couzins, the detective of the Treasury, who arrested Lee, the defaulting Treasury clerk, this afternoon received a draft for \$5,500 25, being the amount of reward for the arrest, the recovery of the stolen bonds, and expenses incurred in making the arrest.

Personni.

Personal.
Governor Jenkins, of Georgis, arrived here see how his State stands in Washington circles.

Freshet In the Rappahannock.
There is a heavy freshet in the Rappahannock
damage has yet been done.

damage has yet been done.

A Gift Enterprise Exposed.

The advertisement of a certain gift or lottery enterprise, perporting to be for the benefit of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Asylum, announced in effect that Jay Cooke & Co. and the First National Bank. of Washington are depositarios for the money received an authorized, no arrangement whatever having been made for each deposite with Jay Cooke & Co. or the Fig.

section of their names with the scheme. General Van Wyck, of New York, in a published card, warns the pub-

Wyck, of New York, in a published card, warns the public against the same scheme.

Bended Warcheuse Regulations.

The following circular was issued to-day by Commissioner Rollins and approved by Secretary McCulloch:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, }

WARRINGTON, March 9, 1867.

The special attention of collectors in directed to several important changes hereby made in the "regulations for the establishment of bonded warchouses," contained in series two, No. 9. These changes are to take effect, immediately, and are as follows, viz.:—

Hereafter the time allowed for transportation from one bonded warchouse to another, except in case of shipments to the Pacific coast, must be limited to thirty instead of sixty days, and the time for furnishing or producing proc of delivery of the property as stipulated must be timited to fitteen days, instead of thirty, and forms E, F, T and U must be changed accordingly. The time allowed for the return to warchouse of spirits withdrawn for redistillation or rectification must be limited to ten, instead of thirty, and forms L and M must be changed accordingly. When-ever failures to comply with the stipulations of bonds in respect to time shall arise from circumstances beyond the control of the obligors, application may be made through the proper collector to the Commissioner for extension of time, and the collector may in the meantime delay proceedings, under section 28 of the act of March 2, 1867, provided there is ample assurance that no damage or loss shall accrue by reason of such delay. Collectors will specially note that said section 23 required the obligors in bonds for any breach thereof to pay the total amount of duties upon the articles removed under the bond, together with 50 per cent upon that amount, and authorizes the collector who took the bond to distrain forthwith upon any property can be found, the collector must immediately commence sit on the bond, and send notice to the Commissioner. This section does not apply to bonds executed prior to March

This section does not apply to bonds executed prior to March 2, 1867.

The entry form K, for withdrawal of spirits from warehouse for the purpose of redistillation or rectification, must state the location of the redistilling or rectifying establishment, and must be made and signed by the proprietor of the establishment, who must have paid the special tax as rectified, and who must in all cases be the principal to the bond given for withdrawal; and when such spirits are removed they must be accompanied from the warehouse to the redistilling or rectifying establishment by an inspector or other officer designated by the collector for this duty; and it will be the duty of such collector for this duty; and it will be the duty of such collector for this duty; and it will be the duty of such collector for this duty; and it will be the duty of such collector for this duty; and it will be the duty of such collector for this duty; and it will be the duty of such collector for this duty; and it will be the duty of such ishment and to make a certificate of the fact, with the date of delivery, and to return the same to the collector on the same day. The application for withdrawal of spirits for transportation by land is intended, together with the name of the railroad or other transportation company to which the goods are to be first delivered, or the name of the vessel or steamer and the route if transportation by water is intended. Permission to femove should not be granted until after a bond has been executed; and the collector will then direct an inspector or some other proper efficer to accompany the goods from the bonded warehouse to the place of shipment; and it will be the duty of the officer to see the goods from the bonded warehouse to the place of shipment; and it will be the duty of the officer to see the goods from the the tothe collector.

The permit form F or form U, as the case may be, given to the applicant must be delivered up by him to the storekeeper immediately upon the removal of the goods from the wa

Bonded merchandise removed from the place of production to a warehouse or from one warehouse to
another by carts, drays, lighters or other private conreyances must be accompanied by an efficer detailed by
the collector for the purpose of insuring the proper dolivery of the goods, and an immediate report of the
facts must be made by such officer to the collector.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported back the resolution declaring tha whereas the arms and equipments for the militia of the State of Tennessee were taken or destroyed by the rebel authorities during the late rebellion, and the present Executive of that State, in order to enforce the ent Executive of that State, in order to enforce the laws of the State, deems it necessary to employ the militia, therefore the secretary of War is authorized and directed to furnish arms and equipments for 25,000 militia to the Governor of Tennessee. Mr. Wilson asked the immediate consideration of the above, but Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Md., objecting, it went over. FERNOR SPOLATION CLAIMS—DEFENCE OF THE NORTHERN FRONTIES.

Mr. SUMMER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill in regard to French spoliation claims, and the bill to provide for the defence of the northern frontier with a favorable recommendation in each case.

THE WEMCERS STRANSHIP SCOTLAND.

Mr. CHARDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, pepperted a resolution to repeal a resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the removal of the wreck of the steamship Scotland.

Mr. JOHNSON inquired what was the necessity for this?

Mr. CHARDLER, replied that the original resolution was passed on the recommendation of the Board of Undorwiters. Since then the owners of the Scotland had found that they could save the bell and cargo of the vessel, and had made arrangements for the removal of the wreck. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Nye, (rep.) of Novada, introduced a bill to incor-

the wreck. The resolution was pass. d.

Lanu AND BUILDING COMPANT.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nevada, introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington Land and Building Company of the District of Columbi; awhich was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SYMPATHY FOR THE INITED PROPER.

Mr. NYE introduced a preamble and resolution declaring the sympathy of the United States with the Irish people in their struggle against British oppression, and

ing the sympathy of the United States with the Irish people in their struggle against British oppression, and asked immediate consideration; but Mr. Sumner objected, and it went over.

Mr. Whillans, (rep.) of Oregon, introduced a joint resolution defining the meaning of the second section of the act of March 1861, relative to property lost in the military service to be that whonever any claimant for lost property shall comply with all the terms of the act on the subject of property lost as above he shall be paid the amount of awards made by the Commissioners who audited the claim. Referred to the Commissioners who audited the claim. Referred to the Commissioners who way a state of the Commissioners who way the

on the subject of property lost as above he shall be paid the amount of awards made by the Commissioners who andited the claim. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Nyk introduced a bill to facilitate the establishment of a naval and marine coal depot on the castern shore of New Jersey, being the House bill of last assaion incorporating the Coal Supply Company, and authorizing the construction of a double track railroad from the eastern shore of New Jersey, or the western bank of the Pras-ale river, or on the Newark bay, in the vicinity of New York, through the State of New Jersey and into the coal regions of Pennsyl ands. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Chartens of Warmington and Georgetown.

Mr. Morrita, trep.) of Me., introduced the bill of last session repealing the charters of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and providing for the government of the same by a Board of Commissioners, &c.; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

WARTINGTON AND GEORGETOWN ELECTION EXPENSES.

Mr. Morrita introduced a joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses incurred by the Judges of Election for the cities of Washington and Georgetown. Referred to the Commissioner Bollands FOR PAY, BOUNTY, RTC.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution, providing that checks be issued from the Treasury for the settlement of claims for pay, bounty, &c., due to colored value for sailors who may have resided in the late slave States, the claims for which, having been presented by an agent or attorney, shall be made payable to the Commissioner of the Freedmen, webject to paymont upon identification of the claimant, the Commissioner first paying lawful fees and expenses to the attorney. Roferred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Fire Department of Washington and Georgetown, and whether forther legislation is necessary to promote the same. Adopted.

RELIECTORY OF AN ARMY PAYMASTER.

Mr. Porkmot, frep.) of W. V., reported from the Committee on Public Lande, report

during the late rebellion. It was referred to the Military Committee.

LAWS OF NEW MEXICO.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a joint resolution to make valid certain laws of the Legislature of New Mexico, passed at the session of 1866. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BHIP CANAL FROM LAKE REIR TO LAKE ONTARIO,

Mr. MORGAN, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a joint resolution for a survey of a ship canal from Lake Eris to Lake Ontario, for military, naval and commercial purposes. It was referred to the Committee on Commerca.

MC. COLE, trap, of Cal, introduced a bill to enable the State of California to reclaim certain unproductive lands within her limits; size a bill to grant lands to California for the construction of a canal for irrigating purposes. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

RELIES OF AN INDS-CLAD CONTRACTOR.

Mr. CONNESS, (rep.) of Cal., called up a resolution directing the payment to Douchos, Ryan & Secor of \$179,000, to make good their less on the contract for building the iron-ciad Commanche, which was passed.

Mr. MORGEN, TER.) of Ind., moved that the Senate

which he (Mr. Morton) could not approve, but he desired to say that he did approve most heartily of what they said about education of the people of the rebel States. He contended that there could be no republican form of government in the South unless white and black alike were admitted to the beneits of the common schools. If Congress had a right to grant suffrage to the blacks it had a right to provide that they shall be qualified by education for the exercise of the franchise. It was due to the whole country that this be done. Regarding the status of the rebel States, Mr. Morton said he should always oppose the theory of Mr. Summer that they were reduced to a territorial condition. He had always held that Congress had full jurisdiction over there as states sipec their set of rebellion, and under this power could do what it was now proposing to do, reduce them to Territories.

Mr. Hows, (rsp.) of Wis., thanked Mr. Morton for bringing the resolutions again before the Sanate, Ho (Mr Howe) voted yesterday against laying them on the table, and found himself compelled to do so without giving his reasons. He proceeded to address the Sonate on the subject matter of the resolutions, prefacing his remarks with an assertion of the control of Congress over the whole subject of reconstruction. He regarded the provision on the subject of education as more important than any other. He did not think it could be controverted. He assented to the proposition that a housestead law.

\*\*THE SUPPLIMENTAIR RECONSTRUCTION BILL\*

Mr. TRUMBULL moved an executive session.

It was taken up and restrict to the property.

Mr. Thumbull moved an executive session.

SPICY DEBATH.

Mr. Schner hoped not. He wished to say a few words on the subject before the Senate.

Mr. Fremeul said this would lead to an interminable discussion.

Mr. Summer said he could say what he had to say on the motion to go into executive session. He was proceeding to congratulate Mr. Morton on his speech, when he was called to order by Mr. Frescher, (rep.) of Me., who said congratulations to Mr. Morion were not perting the constitute of soins into executive question.

name of argument; but you were beginning to talk, nevertheless.

Mr. Summer said he believed he was in order in stating, on a question of going into executive session, why the Beants should remain in open session.

Mr. FERSENDEN — Oh, yes; you are always in order.

Mr. Summer then said he would not proceed with his remarks just now, but when the Supplementary Reconstruction bill came up he should move to amend it by providing that ducation shall be secured to all alike in the rebel States, and on that he should address the

The Senate then, at a quarter to two o'clock, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WASHINGTON, March 12, 1867.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION-PRIVATE LAND CLADE. Mr. Woodenmore, (rep.) of Vt., rising to a personal explanation, referred to what had taken place vesterday on of Wisconsin, directing the suspension of the execution of the act of last session for the relief of the heirs of John Bouligny. When he stated that the allegations in the E Bouligny. When he stated that the allegations in the presemble were not true he did not wish to be discourteous to any gentleman, and as it might be inferred from the language used that he intended to insinuate that the resolution was designedly false, he assured the House and the gentleman from Wisconsin that he had no such intention, and he cordinally begged the gentleman's pardon for saying anything that might be so construct.

Mr. Washburne, (rep.) of Wis., did not suppose that it was the intention of the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Woodbridge) to attribute to him the introduction of a resolution containing faischoods, although he confessed that the language used seemed to him at the time most discourteous. He availed himself of the opportunity to show up the fraudulent nature of the claim, which was part of the Mississippi scheme and derived from a grant made by the King of France to John Law, of South Sea bubble notoriety, in 1717. He denounced the claim as utterly goundless and fraudulent.

Mr. Parks, (rep.) of Wis., suggested that the resolution proposed yesterday by Mr. Washburne be now offered.

Mr. Woodbridge aluded to him as having approved the the Mr. Woodbridge aluded to him as having approved the lill as a member of the Committee on Private Land Claims, denied that he had either approved it or examined in 1t had not been brought to his attention until the last week of the session, and neither Ar. Baker nor himself would undertake then to examine the voluminous papers in the matter. His own impression was decidedly against the claim.

Mr. Bakers, (rep.) of Ill., another member of the Committee on Private Land Claims, denied that he had on Private Land Claims denied that the claim.

Mr. Bakers, (rep.) of Ill., another member of the Committee on Private Land Claims, denied that he had on Private Land Claims, denied that he had on Private Land Claims denied that he had on Private Land Claims, denied that he had on Private Land Claims, denied that he had on Private Land Claims, denied that he had cl preamble were not true he did not wish to be discour-

would undertake then to examine the voluminous papers in the matter. His own impression was decidedly against the claim.

Mr. Baren, (rep.) of Ill., another member of the Committee on Private Land (Taims denied that he had concurred with a suggestion made by Mr. Hayes that the case ought to be reopened, and it there was fraud in it that fraud could be discovered and defeated.

Mr. Woodershop, admitting that as to Mesers, Hayes' and Baker's concurrence in the report of the committee he was mistaken, argued that inasmuch as the bill had received the ondorsement of the majority of both the Senate and House Committees on Private Land Claims, and had been passed by both Houses, the question should not be reopened.

Mr. Kang, (dem.) of Ind., a member of the last Committee on Private Land (laims, had no objection to have the question re examined, but stated that the committee had examined it fairly and impartially, although it had not time to examine twey thoroughly. The committee had relied considerably on the report made by Senator Harris, chairman of the Senate Committee on Private Land claims, and also on the action of a previous committee of the House, and on the bill having frequently passed one House or the other.

After some further discussion the matter was permitted to drop.

Mr. STRVENS, (rep.) of Pa., on leave, intro-

mentary acts

The bill specifies no amount.

Mr. Blaisr, (rep.) of Me., thought that the bars should be laid down somewhere, and he moved to limit the impunt to \$500,000.

The amount was agreed to, and the bill as amended

The amount was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed.

The Spraker then proceeded, as the regular business in order, to call committees for reports.

CLOWING FOR INVALUE SOLDERS.

Mr. Judy (rep.) of Ill., from the Select Committee on Supplying Clothing to Maimed and Destitute Soldiers, reported a bill directing the Secretary of War to furnish annually one complete suit of clothing to each invalid soldier who is an immate of any regularly constituted soldiers' home in the United States.

Mr. O'NRIL, (rep.) of Pa., saked whether the bill applied to private institutions where invalid soldiers are maintained as well as to public soldiers' home?

Mr. June replied that it did.

The bill was passed.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speakee's table, and disposed thereof as follows:—

THENES TO GEORGE PRANDEY.

The Senate Joint resolution presenting thanks of Congress to George Peabody.

Mr. Hower, (rep.) of Mass., moved that it be put on its passage.

Mr. Hourn, (rep.) of Mess, moved that it be put on its passage.

Mr. Hardene, (rep.) of Ill, objected, on the ground that the joint resolution made an appropriation, and must be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The objection was sustained, and the reference made. RELINF OF DESTITUTE COLORED PROFIES IN THE DISTRICT. The Senate joint resolution appropriating \$15,000 for the relief of destitute colored people in the District of Columbia was passed.

RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE PROFIES IN THE SCITE. The Senate joint resolution appropriating \$1,000,000 for the relief of destitute persons in the South and Southwestern States was referred, on objection of Mr.

Columbia was passed.

RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE PROPLE IN THE SOUTH.
The Senate joint resolution appropriating \$1,000,000 for the retief of destitute persons in the South and Southwestern States was referred, on objection of Mr. Farsawchts, (rep.) of Ill., to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Ar. Hoover moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to dispose of two bits thus referred to it.

The movion was rejected by a vote of 68 to 61. The democrats voted to go into committee and the more radical republicans against it.

FRIES AND ARROLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

The SPRAKER then renewed the call of States for resolutions and bills where the call had been suspended yesterday. Under the call bills and resolutions were disposed of as follows:

By Mr. PLANTS, (rep.) of Ohio—A bill to incorporate Temperance Hall Society of Georgetown. District of Columbia.

By Mr. Lawrence, (rep.) of Ohio—A resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to report a rule requiring committees to report back without unnecessary delay all bills and joint resolutions referred to them. Adopted.

By Mr. Spalding, (rep.) of Ohio, for Mr. Washburn,

The joint resolution recites that the act was passed in the last hours of the late session without discussion, and under a misapprehension of the facts; that it directs land warrants to be issued to the amount of 75,840 acres; that by the solemn judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1853 it was natively that the private land claims on which the act was based were invalid, null and void, and that to revive and legalize it would also revive and legalize claims to the amount of many millions of acres. It therefore directs the Secretary of the Interior to suspend the exocution of the law unit further order of Congles.

Mr. Strein moved to lay the joint rasolution on the table, which was rejected by 27 to 65.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered. The vote was taken by year and nays you the passage of the Joint resolution, and reculted—Yeas 105, nays 28. So the joint resolution and reculted—Yeas 105, nays 28. So the joint resolution and reculted—Yeas 105, nays 28. So the joint resolution and reculted—Yeas 105, nays 26. So the joint resolution and reculted—Yeas 105, nays 26. So the joint resolution and reculted—Yeas 105, nays 26. So the joint resolution on the law of the winds of the State of the Union to dispose of the bill appropriating one milliof for the relief of the destitute in the Southern and Southwestern States.

adjourn.

The latter motion was carried, 61 to 48, and the House thereupon, at two o'clook, adjourned.

Mr. Griswold, (rep.) of N. Y., moved that the House

THE STATE CAPITAL.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. ALBANY, March 12, 1867.

ALARM OF THE REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS. The proceedings in the Senate last evening, when another bill for the organization of a commission, thi time to supervise the railroads of the State, received several fatal wounds, which leave very little hope for he life of the measure, indicate the reluctance with which the present Legislature is disposed to enact any measure that may tend to make the party more unpopular in certain quarters. The last election was too close a shave, and it is feared that a persistence in the obnaxious legislation which rolled up such a tremendous majority in the city las November will render certain at the next election a de \$5,000 each per annum. The latter portion of the

\$5,000 each per annum. The latter portion of the bill provides for the endowment of railroads by the State, at the rate of \$5,000 per mile. This unnecessary if not our rageous measure was considered in Committee of the Whole last evening, when the first sixteen sections—the bill has twenty in all, and covers eleven large pages of type—were stricken out. The consideration of the remainder of the bill was postponed in consequence of the absence of a our row.

manner of the fill was posiponed in consequence of the absence of a querum.

The republicans feel serious alarm over the record of the past twelve months, and are anxious to retrieve their missteps. The lethargie Bon Field, who seidou is seen in motion even on the most important occasious, and yet, from his quiet retreat, like a true magician, controls the movements of his machine, has been a fine of the control of the motion of the season of the part of the fine of the season of the part of t

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.
ALBANY, March 12, 1867. MAR OF NEW YORK CITY-BARLEM BRIDGE. Mr. LENT presented a memorial from James Sewell to emodel the map of New York city by cutting a new East river through Long Island, from Hunter's Point to Long Island Sound.

A report was received from the Harism Bridge Commissioners giving a statement of the progress of the

By Mr. Fotom (a majority report)—To enable hasband and wife to be witnesses for and against each other in certain cases. Assinst amending section 398 of the Code of Procedure. Agreed to.

Amending the charter of Oswego Faits.

By Mr. Pansoss—Relative to wharfage in New York and Brooklyn. It provides that no wharfage shall be charged against any canal beat or barge in the transportation of freight on the Hudson river or on the canals except when said boats and barges shall be made fast to a pier or wharf and shall be engaged in receiving or discharging a cargo. By Mr. SCTHERLAND—To incorporate the Westcheste

For the more effectual prevention of cruelty to

For the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals.

For the relief of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in New York.

For the relief of the Co-operative Iron Founders' Association of Troy.

Amending the Peekskill village charter
Authorizing the city of Utica to borrow \$10,000 for fire eagins purposes.

Amending the act authorizing the construction of railroad tracks in West Farms and Morrisania. Reconsidered, and the bill tabled.

Providing additional compensation for deputies and clerks in the soveral State departments.

Authorizing the consolidation of corporations framed under the General Manufacturing law.

Incorporating the Safe Deposit Company at Utica Incorporating the German Tailorn' Benevolent Society of Brooklyn.

For the further protection of female employes in New York.

ork.

In corporating the Metropolitan Market Company.
The bill for enlarging the locks on the Erie and rego canals was considered briefly in Committee of Thole, and then made the special order for next Tu

Mr. Pirreon moved that the Broadway Suffrage Rail coad bill be made the special order for this evening.
Mr. O'Donnat moved to include all the New York railroad bills.
Mr. H. C. Munray moved to lay the resolution on the

able. Carried.

BIPORT OF THE COMMENSIONERS OF SMIRIETTON.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration was received and ordered to be printed, and the Senste took a recess till evening.

Authorizing a portion of the fown of Mon lake \$00,000 worth of stock in the Montg Eric Railroad.

rie Railroad.

Extending to the town of Yohkers the provisions of se Hetropolitan Excise law.

Increasing the salary of School Commissioners belong the salary of School Commissioners from the State to \$1,000.

Placing all burial grounds, except these owned or salary of the city suddiers.

Excorporating the Soldiers' Business and Despatch township.

Incorporating the Soldiers' Business and Despatch Company.

To enable the Madison Club to purchase and hold real ALBANY, March 12, 1867.

d the Auburn city charter.

rise joint stock fire and marine insurance to reques their capital stock. To amend the act relative to the filling of vacancies in

office.

To provide for the protection of the navigation of the Hudsun river.

To amend the act relative to the Brockport Naval School.

In relation to the District Attorney of Renesciaer

To amend the charter of the New York Union League Club.

To amend the act authorizing the formation of town

To smend the act authorizing the formation of town inturance companies.

Mr. Biogrow was granted leave of absence on account of filness in his family. He asked to be excused from serving on the conference committee of the Cenventional bill, inasmuch as it might be important for that committee to report during his absence. He was excused, and the speaker appointed Mr. Stites, of Chautaqua, in his place.

PACPIC MAIL STEAMEN FORDAMY.

Mr. CREAMEN Offered a resolution of inquiry into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and celling for an investigating committee to inquire into the recent transactions of said corporation. Laid on the table under the rule.

Evening Session.

Evening Session.

The bill providing for the enlargement of the locks on the Eric, Oswego, Cayaga and Seneca canals was considered in Committee of the Whole. Amendments were offered to include the Champlain canal. After discussion progress was reported, and the bill was made the special order for Friday evening next.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Making an appropriation of \$100,000 for the completion of a State institution for the billed at Batavia.

To provide a temporary home for sick and disabled solders.

soldiers.

To provide increased faculities for canal boats and barges at the port of New York.

To incorporate the Mount Morris Water Works Company. Adjourned.

## THE FENIANS.

Continued Excitement-The Herald Letter-Contributions Pouring In Secessions from the Roberts Party-The Mass Meeting To-

Ireland, the unreliability of the cable despatches, mo-tions in the United States Congress, the raising of this city evince an excitement and arder not equalled since the first young days of the society's existence in this country, and, be the weather fair or be it foul or stormy, the crowds continue daily to throng the neighborhood of headquarters, No. 10 Chatham street, with a pertinacity and perseverance fully illustrative of the sincerity of their regard for those fighting far away, and by whose side many of them would they could stand to-day to help the patriot band in their desperate efforts to secure the freedom of their country.

The engrossing topic of conversation was evidently the Herald's Athione letter, published in yesterday more ing's issue, and from it many who were inclined to despend derived unbounded ratisfaction and pleasure on receiving such authentic information of the strength and plans of the organization, the ability of its leaders and the support which it was takely to receive from the republican party of Eurone—a party known to be guited and directed by some or the cleverest mon and snewdost diplomatists on that continent. The letter was of immense service to the cause, and from the moment it was read and well ventilated Fennan bonds began to "look up." and, as one excited Hibernian remarked, "It was better for the boys than \$50,000."

During the day information was received of the "conversion" of several circles lately adhering to the Roberta interest. The names of all of these could not be obtained, but two of the most compactuous were the Coroona Circle of Boaton and Wolfe fone Circle of Port Jerva. These organizations, seeing that now is the time and probably the only chance afforded this generation to help the cause of risch liberty, have partotically and manifully cast aside the tranmels of party and declared in favor of giving their unqualitied support to the real "lighting men" of the Bretherhood.

The Fenlan Exchequer never looked in a more prosperous condition before, Money is being constantly and in four or of giving their unqualitied support to the real information with the analysis of the men and tributed as the result of the secure of the work of the property of the property of the pr this country, and, be the weather fair or be it foul or stormy, the crowds continue daily to throng the neighborhood of beadquarters, No. 19 Chatham street, with a

evening and being present in large numbers. There will be several stands erected in various parts of the square for the use of the speakers, and it is unticipated that many eloquent genitemen will be present to addr. as the meeting. Among them are expected Comptroller Connoity, Judge Quinn, Herace Greeley, Charles Spencer, and several others who have been invited by the Committee of Arrangements.

The Fenian Convention in Chicago

Cincago, harch 12, 1867.
The Fenian Brotherhood inst at two o'clock to-day. Seventy-eight circles were represented in the organiza-tion. President Roberts was introduced, and spoke two hours on the present of the organization, its past record, and its future prospects, giving a minute disposition of all moneys received at headquarters. After the appointment of business committees, the Conven-tion adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow. The fellowing correspondence by telegraph was read to the

To J. J. Grany, New York:

Your despatch received. Do I understand you that the representatives of the I. R. B. from freland, England and Scotland, now in America, agreed to unite with us for the purpose of giving aid to the men said to be in revolution in Ireland? If so, as President of the Fenian Brotherhood, and speaking on behalf of that organization while helding curseives irresponsible for the results of what I fear is a premature and disprepared movement, as wheleas we will reader all the aid in our power to our trothers in the field. Our objective point is Ireland. We labor for Ireland and will strike for Ireland.

W. R. ROBERIS, President F. B. Carcago, March 12, 1867.

Lorge Fening Meeting in St. Lo.

St. Lovis, March 12, 1807.

The Feniaus held a very large and enthusiastic meeting last night. Resolutions were adopted pledging assistance with men and money to the present movement. in Ireland. They densed of our government an immediate acknowledgment of the beliggrent rights of the Irish republic, and calling on the weathy Irishmen the country to purchase privateers to prey on English

The Confederation Scheme—Montreal Militia to be Culled Out to Protect the Frontier, & c. Mosrnaal, March 12, 1867. The Canadian delegates in London sall on their return on the 20th. Messra, Galt and Howland are busily en

on the 20th. Messra Galt and Howland are busily en gaged bringing to a conclusion the pecuniary arrangements. They have almost daily interviews with Distract, who is to bring a bill into the House of Commons for the guarantee of a loan to the extent of \$20,000,000, for the intercolonial road loan, to be paid off by means of a sinking found in not less than thirty years nor more than forty-five years. The negotiations for the loan are supposed to be easy.

The Voluntee Review says:—It has not yet been decided to call out the volunteers; but should a necessity arise the military authorities are prepared to act promptly and effectively.

and effectively.

One or two battailous of Montreal militia will be called out shortly for frontier service.

The Second battailon of the Twenty-third Fusificers, the First battailon of the Twenty-third and the Fourth battailon of the Sixieth Rides will return to England

Bosrow, Merch 12, 1807.

Early this morning a fire broke out in the planing mill of Everett & Co., South Beston, which was partially destroyed. Loss 25,000. In the same building was the stablishment of George W. Saflord, used for the management of furniture. The loss of Mr. Saflord is estimated at \$15,000 or \$20,000; partially insures.